HAVANA, Oct. 18, 1860.

THE PETRIFIED GIANT.

A STUPENDOUS HOAX.

The Statue Was Made by a Crazy Canadian.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 22, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Our city of saline fame has been profoundly agitated over the discovery of a statue or petrifac-tion at Cardiff, about turreen miles from this city. The general impression among experts has been that it is the work of either the Jesuits or an extinct people. I will say that the anatomical details are quite perfect, and the general appearance of the tatue is well calculated to deceive. I will not go into any details regarding the discovery, as your readers are all well acquainted with it, as my object in addressing you is to make an exposé of the

It is a deeply laid scheme to make money and perpetrate an enormous fraud upon the community. Ever since the discovery of the statue 1 have been oundly impressed that there was a "nigger in the fence" somewhere. I have visited the scene of the discovery three times, and each time I cam away impressed more fully with the conviction that statue is not of ancient date and has not lain in the place of its discovery any length of time. My proofs are few, simple and convincing. And first

The statue was found not more than two and a half feet below the surface and but a few yards behind Mr. Newell's barn. Now, this ground had been for a long time used as a garden, spaded and up for years, and a diten, fully as deep as the statue was buried, had been dug ob liquely across the very spot where the discovery was made, the remains of waich may still be seen, and still this wonderful object had escaped discovery.

The alleged discovery was made while digging a well. No man in his senses would, for a moment, dream of making a well in this spot, but a few yards subsurface drainage would run directly into it.

struck was the feet. Now, the strange thing occurred making the next effort to remove the earth directly over the head, and they never missed it features of the soil prove conclusively that the statue was recently placed where it was found. It was found in an alluvium belonging to the pre sent geologic period, and is made up of a loos gravelly soil, small pebbles and light drift wood This is resting upon a clayey subsoil. Lying both above and under the statue were branches of pine locality in a good state of preservation.

On my examining the earth on both sides of the excavation I observed a branch of hemlock about about the depth of one-fourth of an inch This branch had been cut off about two inches from the sides of the pit, and the cut extremities were decomposed to the same depth as the rest of the surface. This branch had not been cut through at the time the would-be pet rifaction was exhumed, but was cut off to remove it out of the way at the time it was buried in order to place it at a sufficient depth. These facts, militating against the antiquity of the statue, were the results of my own observation, and I will leave it to your intelligent readers if they do not establish my theory without a consideration of the facts I am able to give of its history.

It has been the custom for several years for Frenchmen to come from Canada and work during the season in the quarries of Onondaga. Three years ago a Canadian by the name of Juies Geraud came to Onandaga to seek work. Geraud was a monomaniac. His one idea was that he was an artist destined to rival the fame of Michael Angelo He was taciturn and of retired nabits. He inhabited a secluded shanty, and when not at work in the quarries always retired to it. No person ever invited into his cabin, and ple passing it on the Sabbath always heard mailet and chisel at full play. This first excited no wonder, but when the same sounds of labor in the shanty were heard month after month until late at night the curiosity of people was

until late at night the curiosity of people was awakened. This thing continued for nearly three years, and the most active curiosity seeker never penetrated the mystery of Geraud's labor.

In the month of October, 1888, Geraud was missed for several days from the work of the quarries. An American by the name of George Hooker, a fellow laborer, actuated by a spirit of philanthropy, visited the shanty of Geraud, and found him suffering from a low form of fever; he brought him food and such medicines as he thought his case required, as Geraud retused to see a physician. About a week from his first visit Hooker visited Geraud in the night and found him very near his end. Geraud expressed himself grateful for the attentions of Hooker, and told him he would reveal to him a great secret. He requested him to pass behind a screen that divided the cabin and look at his beautiful statue—the most beautiful statue in the world, Geraud said. The ruling passion of the poor man was strong in death. Hooker did as requested, He was kiving before him Hooker did as requested. He ng in death. Hooker did as requested. He was strong in death. Hooker did as requested. He saw lying before him an object covered with a large and ragged piece of canvas; he raised it, and to his astonishment uncovered the colossal statue of a man lying upon its back. He returned to Gorand and asked him who it was. Geraud's eyes gleamed which as he answered, "it is St. Paul." Geraud requested Hooker in the most impassioned terms to swear not to reveal the secret until he had been dead a week. Hooker, wishing to oblige the dying man compiled.

swear not to reveal the secret until he had been dead a week. Hooker, wishing to oblige the dying man, compiled.

That night Geraud died. But four persons attended the funeral, Hooker among that number, the three others being Canadians. The fifth might after the burial of Geraud the cabin was observed to be on fire. No one paid any attention to it; but Hooker, who had not seen the fire during the night, on passing that way in the morning saw that the cabin was burned. He walked up to the spot, expecting to find the statue of St. Paul, but to his utter amazement not a vestige of it was to be be seen; it had vanished as completely as if it had been a soap bubbe, instead of a ton of carved stone. This mysterious disappearance so impressed Hooker that he wished to keep the fact, of the statue a secret. Beside his superstition, which was actively aroused, he dreaded the laughter of his companions if he revealed his discovery.

Hooker has been employed as a teamster in this city. A few days before the discovery of the statue Hooker had an attack of acute pneumonia. On a frame weakened by exposure and dissipation the disease made rapid progress. The news of the discovery few like witdire, and was much talked of by those in attendance on the sick man, he was deeply affected by the discovery. On the day it was rumored that Professor Hall, the State Geologist, was to visit the scene of the discovery, Hooker made an urgent request that his physician be sent for. Dr.—hastened to his bedside. Hooker asked the doctor fepiled that he could not live much longer. Hooker then

hastened to his bedside. Hooker asked the doctor for he thought he would recover; the doctor replied that he could not live much longer. Hooker then told the doctor he would reveal the secret of the Cardiff giant. Dr. — then told Hooker that we snould like a responsible witness present. Dr. — therefore sought me, as he knew I took a deep interest in the subject. We both repaired to the house occupied by Hooker, near the west suburos of the city. We found the patient but little excited, and, in the opinion of Dr. —, perfectly sane. Hooker then made the statement which I have above detailed. After I had written it, almost in the very words of the above, I read it to Hooker, and he then affixed his mark to the following dying declaration:—

I, George Hooker, knowing myself to be near my death,

I, George Hooker, knowing myself to be near my death, have heard read to me the above statement, and it agrees have heard read to me the above statement, and it agrees with the statement aircary made by me, which I somemniy declare to be truth. I have heard the description of the Cardiff glant, and believe it to be the same statute found lying it the cabin of Jules Gerand at Onondaga.

EDORGE HOOKER

Witness—THOMAS B. ELLIS.

This finishes all positive information regarding this wonderful hoax. I now come to that part of the history which is a "mystery."

Une year ago, about the time of the burning of Jules Geraud's chbin, a stranger came to the hotel in Tully for a gnude to the house of Newell, at Lafayette. A wagon and guide were there furnished him. After travelining to within sight of Newell's house be paid and dismissed his gnide and proceeded on foot. This was the last seen of our mysterious stranger. A few days after—some of my informants say two and others three days—a wagon containing a large box eleven feet long was observed to be making its way towards Newell's house. Several veracious witnesses are willing to swear it was Newell's leam. Witness-THOMAS B. ELLIS.

veracious witnesses are willing to swear it was Neweli's team.

There the substantial part of my narrative ends.
I am confident the publication of this statement will
bring out forther facts. Several parties were mixed
up together in perpetrating this fraud, and fear, a
powerful emotion in human nature, will compel some
of the parties to turnish the missing links in the
chain of facts I have detailed above. The most surprising thing about this is the magnitude of the
hoax. All other attempts at humbugging sink into
misgnificance by the side of the "cardiff Giant."
Richard Adams Locke's moon hoax and Poe's story,
"inans Phasil," are simply moonshine when compared with the coel effrontery of this Cardiff hoax.
Physicians, geologists, lecturers and savans have
visited the Statue of poor, hall crazy Gerand, and returned dumbfounded. I will close this narrative by
saying that Newali and his abottors have persistently
refused to allow any person, competent to decide
the question of this being a petrejuction or work of

art, to inspect it. Professor Hall, who was allowed a few moments of examination, was pledged to re-serve his opinion until permission was given him to

The Discovery and Description of the Glant SYRACUSE, Oct. 23, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: On last Sabbath the quietude of our city was disturbed by the circulation of a rumor to the effect that the remains of some colossal human being had been discovered under peculiar circumstances some twelve miles south of Syracuse, at a place called Cardiff, in the township of Lafayette. From the many reports in circulation I gathered the facts that the remains found were those of a human person in a petrified state. As soon as the rumor gained cre-dence thousands of persons flocked to the locality, your reporter among the number. Upon arriving a the spot I saw the form of a man lying on his back, head and shoulders naturally flat; at hip a trifle over on right side, the right hand spread on the lower part of the abdomen, with fingers apart, and the left arm half behind and its hand against the back opposite the other, the left leg and foot thrown over the right, the feet and toes projecting at a natural angle. The figure was of ap parent limestone, a mixture of gray and blue, com mon in most parts of the county, and seemed perfect in every particular. The muscles are well developed. The ribs may be counted. The nostrils are perforated so as to admit a large sized finger up some two inches. The lines of toe and finger nails are plainly marked. The left ear is partially gone, but the right car is perfect and in accordance with head high, and the "Adam's apple" at the throat projecting in the most natural manner. The appearance of the "countenance" marks the giant work of art, the artist has failed in any effort at hair on the head. The measurements we obtained of this wonderful petrifled specimen of the past race are as or natural standing height, ten feet two and one-half inches; from point of chin

to top of head, twenty-one inches; nose, from brow to tip, six inches; across base of nostrils, three and a quarter inches; mouth, four inches; from extremes of shoulders three feet; hand, across paim, seven inches; through wrist, five inches; second finger, from knuckle joint, eight inches; leg, from hip joint to kneejoint, three feet; through thigh one foot; through caif, nine and one-half inches; foot, nineteen and a half inches long. If any well proportioned man will take measurement of himself he will see a striking ratio. Though the figure has all the appearance of stone, yet the surface can be shaved off with a knife without dulling the blade. This was tried, but of course not allowed to proceed to disquere the statute (if such it be); a scale fell from the bottom of one of the feet and in appearance resembles gold quartz, but is soft and crumbles at the touch with a sort of soft sand stone result. It rests on a half sandy and clay bottom, the earth being of a lighter character. The manner of the discovery is as follows:—

On last Saturday forenoon a Mr. Newell set two to top of head, twenty-one inches; nose,

inguter character. The manner of the discovery is as follows:—

On last Saturday forenoon a Mr. Newell set two men to dig for a weil some twenty feet back of a barn, in a ravine, at the foot of what is called Bear Mountain, in the lowest place on the border of a mole formed by the waters of the Onondaga creek, which runs through it and in some seasons overflows it—a locality which would be convenient for watering his stock. The intention was to dig the well about five feet deep; a stone layer was present to complete it as soon as the excavation was made, and the stone had been drawn for that purpose. The excavation Mad progressed about two feet enine inches when the snovel of one of the diggers struck a hard substance. He at first attempted to pry it out, but failed; but in so doing exposed the whole foot to view. The men became alarmed, and Mr. Newell, who was present, ordered the men to cover it up and say nothing about the matter, and selected a new site for his well; but the discovery excited the interest of some of the persons present, and one of them, seeing the direction in which the body lay, immediately seized a shovel and began digging, until he soon exposed the whole body to view. The water continued to gather in the excavation, and had to be bailed out. While the exhumation was progressing Mr. Newell, his household and near neighbors were in a great state of excitement. As the intelligence of the wonderful discovery spread through the surrounding country hundreds of people hurried to verify the stories they had heard. Men left their work; women caught up their babies and children in numbers; all hurried to the scene of interest. Men offered Mr. Newell their farms for his stone treasure, but he, seeing money in it, considered it was as good to him as to them, and so wisely held on to his treasure like a miser to his stores. One offer of \$10,000 was made by an ex-showman, and alike refused. Up to Sanday evening the hundreds of people had been allowed to inspect the wonder without price; but the oword On last Saturday forenoon a Mr. Newell set two

at the door of the tent and the moderate sum of fifty cents demanded from each visitor. The crowds who visited the exhibition on Monday and Tuesday were immense and have continued without cessation till the present time, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000 persons of all sexes have visited the "big man" in the last week, and still they come. Every train arriving in Syracuse brings visitors from almost every section of the country, among whom are many prominent gentlemen of scientific celebrity, and many are the opinions expressed regarding this great curiosity. The conclusions of Dr. J. F. Boynton, the well-known lecturer on geology, are given in favor of its being a work of art; while other gentlemen of excellent scientific attainments matutam that it is the remains of a petrided human body. It is understood that invitations have been extended to Professor Agassiz. State Geologist Hail and Dr. S. is uncerstood that invitations have been extended to Professor Agassiz. State Geologist Hall and Dr. S. B. Woolworth, Secretary of the Board of Regents, to come and settle the disputed point. On consulting Cark's History of Ononoaga we find that a locality in the town of Pompey called Indian Hilds noted for its antiquarian relies. In a grave on the late Dr.

Western's farm was found a skull much larger than

In the town of Pompey called Indian Hillis noted for its antiquarian relies. In a grave on the late Dr. Western's farm was found a skull much larger than ordinary; the under jaw would fit completely over a common man's head.

LATER (OCTOBER 22).

State Geologist Hall arrived from Albany to-day, and with a small and select party of friends visited the petrified body. All visitors were excluded from the tent while Professor Hall and party were making their examination. For several minutes not a word was spoken, when the Professor broke the silence by remarking, "This is most certainly the greatest curlosity ever exhumed on the American Continent, and be it a petriled human body or sculpture it exceeds allworks of art or nature I ever beheld." As the Professor's time was limited he was obliged to leave without giving an opinion as to what it was, but he carried away a portion of the body and some of the earth upon which it rests, and also took the surroundings of the country.

Professor Hall's opinion will be looked for with much interest. He returned to Albany last evening. I am just informed by reliable authority that the body has been disposed of by Mr. Newell for the sum of \$50,000, the purchasers being Dr. Amos Wescott, of this city; Alfred Huggins, Mr. A. cillett, and Dr. Haamnum, of Homer, N. Y. Mr. Newell retains one-fourth interest. It is understood that the body will remain where it was found for some time yet, and will then be removed to New York city and placed on exhibition in Wood's Museum.

Many points about the body convince me that it is beyond a doubt a petrified human body. For instance, from the eyes, ears, nose and mouth some substance has run down upon the neck and crystalized, giving the neck a rough appearance. If the work of an artist, he certainly would, have finished it like the rest of the body, with a smooth surface. Again, why should the left hand be placed behind him, immediately opposite the right hand in front, if it was not that he as one time was a human being and has been pierce

Interesting Criticism from a Reverend Gen-

Interesting Criticism from a Reverend Gentleman—An Indian Belief.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. CALTHROP.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SYRACDES JOURNAL:—

DEAR SIR—As every one is deeply interested in the Onondaga giant, perhaps it may be as well for each of us to add his mite towards guessing at the solution of the problem he has silently set us all.

It is no wonder that so many are of opinion that he is a gigantic petrilaction, his proportions are so perfect and his appearance so lifelike. I will add that every one wants to think so. If he proved to be a petrifaction, what a realin of awe and mysterious conjecture would be open to us! But I for one feel convinced that he will prove to be a statue, and for these reasons:—

First, I think there are evident marks of stratification in the stone. The left eyebrow and the top of the mose are the parts most elevated. These correspond exactly, both being composed of a white layer. On the cheet is a squarish layer of a dark tinge; around and slightly below this is another layer corresponding exactly with the his and outs of the first. Beyond and below this, another, and then another, all alike, seeming to be simply lines of stratification. The level seems exactly kept. Follow with your eve any two adjacent lines, and you will see that where they are close to each other the surface has an abrupt change of level; where they are turther apart the surface is nearly horizontal. Where the surface approaches the perpendicular, as on the sides, the dark line showing the separation of the strata is thin, because it has been cut through nearly at right angles. Where the surface is more horizontal the dark line is broader, because it has been cut through longing of inclination. The same can be plainly seen along the right leg.

Another strong reason for its being a statue lies in the fact that not a single limb is detailed. The right arm is not merely glued to the body throughout, as well as the heard, but it has the appearance of only being cut into the stone to a depth suilicient.

arm and of the two legs, which are joined to each other throughout. The sculptor has not wasted a stroke of the chisel. I would add here that between the third and fourth fingers of the right hand the slit is carried too far towards the wrist, seemingly

stroke of the chisel. I would add here that between the third and fourth fingers of the right hand the slit is carried too far towards the wrist, seemingly by a slip of the chisel.

Who did it? A trained sculptor; one who had seen, studied and probably reproduced many a work of art; one who was thoroughly acquainted with human anatomy; one, too, who had noble original powers, for none but such could have formed and wrought out the conception of that stately head, with its caim, grand smile, so full of mingled sweetness and strength.

He appears, however, to have worked under certain disadvantages. He had not such command of maternals as a civilized country could have afforded him. He had to put up with the best stone he could find. I think that the peculiar posture of the statue can be fairly explained by supposing that the original block tapered away toward the feet, and was only just about the breadth of the statue as we now see it. This seems fairly to explain the curious position of the left arm. The artist had to put it in there because there was not breadth enough to the feet—one over the other. The stone may not have been wide enough to have admitted of any other position. Who was he? Let us analyze a little.

In the ancient world only the Greek school of art

ttle. In the ancient world only the Greek school of art was capable of such a perfect reproduction of the human form. I have seen no Egyptian or Assyrian sculpture which approached this in anatomical

was capable of sacia a periodic reproduction of the human form. I have seen no Egyptian or Assyrian sculpture which approached this in anatomical accuracy.

Throughout the middle ages till the great art revival no one in Europe had skill enough for the purpose. It appears, therefore, that unless we adopt the somewhat strained hypothesis that a highly civilized society, now utterly extinct, once existed on this continent, we are forced to search for our sculptor among the European adventurers who have sought homes in North America during the last tiree centuries, as no one, I presame, is prepared to maintain that the statue has a Greek or Roman origin, unless, indeed, it was broaghtover as an antique by some forgotten amateur of art.

Was it not, then, as Dr. Boynton suggests, some one from that French colony which occupied Salma and Pompey Hill and Lafayette—some one with an artist's soul, sighing over the lost civilization of Europe, weary of swamp and forests and fort, finding this block by the side of the stream, solaced the weary days of exile with pouring out his thought upon the stone? The only other hypothesis remaining is that of a gross fraud. One need only say with regard to this that such a fraud would require the genius of a sculptor lomed to the skill and audacity of a Jack Sheppard.

But lastly, what did he intend it to represent Had he known of the discovery of America by the Northman is shot through with an Indian's poisoned arrow; his body is dying, as the tight-pressed finbs express; but the strong soul still rules the face, which smiles grandly in death. If you had objected that there was too much mind shining through the features, the sculptor might have answered that the closed eyes saw in prophetic vision that men of his race would one day rule where he had lain down to the But this is rather too high flown, so I had better conclude. Yours,

See R. Callthrop.

die. But this is rather too high flown, so I had better conclude. Yours, S. R. CALTHROP. THE BELIEF OF THE ONONDAGA INDIANS—THE BODY OF AN INDIAN PROPHET.

TO THE EDITIOR OF THE SYRACUSE JOURNAL:—
In your columns devoted to "Letters from the People" I thought you would at this time publish the following, it being interesting as one of the current opinions of the indians of "the castle" regarding the wonderful "human petrified statue" which, in its colossal proportions and the sphinx-like silence of its history is, so electrifying and exciting the people. By one of the old squaws I am told that a large number of the Onondagas believe that the statue is the petrified body of a gigantic Indian prophet who flourished many centuries ago, and who foretold the coming of the pale faces, though long before the foot of our forfathers had touched the Western continent. He warned his people with prophetic fervor of the coming encroachments of the white man and the necessity of their abstinence from a poison drink he would bring to craze and destroy them. He told them that he should die and be buried out of their sight, but that their descendants would see him again.

MILITARY NOOTES

MILITARY NOTES.

It would seem that the suggestion made by the HERALD several weeks ago, that the five brigades which now compose the First division should be consolidated into three (cavalry included if the horsenen are to be retained at all), will be adopted by the Albany authorities. This would be the very best way of getting over the consolidation question, for it is almost certain that at least five regiments to the livision will be consolidated into two full regiments when the Inspector General will have had his report passed upon by the Commander-in-Chief.

Attention is being very generally called to the vening inspections held by several of the regiments in the First division. The public always look upon the commanders endeavor to keep up a show of naving full ranks, whereas an inspection in daytime in a public park would reveal any weak point the commands might have. The precedent established his season is a bad one and should not be followed

The following is the result of the inspection last reek:-Tweifth regiment-Present, 346; absent, 138 total, 477. In 1868 there were present, 386; absent Present, 355; absent, 197-total, 552. In 1868 there were present, 331; absent, 228—total, 559. Loss, 7. Sixth regiment—Present, 347; absent, 53—total. 90. In 1868 there were present, 373; absent, 147-total, 520. Loss, 120. Second regi-ment-fresent, 173; absent, 208-total, 381. In 1868 there were present, 198; absent, 172-total, 370. Gain 11. Fist regiment artillery—Present, 468; absent, 155. Nath regiment—Present, officers, 20; non-commissional, 43; privates, 213—total, 276. Largest aggregate, Company D, 37; largest aggregate, Company D, 37; largest aggregate, Company D, 23. In 1868 there were present—Officers, 26, non-confidence and the confidence 23. In 1898 there were present—Juncers, 29. Hon-commistoned, 91; privates, 225—total 392. Loss, 116. Eigath regiment—Present, 344; absent, 223—total, 567. In 1898 dere were present 430; absent, 113—total, 543. Gain, 24. Largest number of men present, Company B, 53; kwest number. Company I, 29. Without specifying which regiments committed the most errors in the inspection, it may be mentioned that they were as a whole defective in these particulars:-Pirst, the men, instead of keeping their heads to be front at review, followed the movements of the inbecting officer, general unsteadiness in the ranks ant inattention to the commands of officers. The review was done misserably by the Second, and the inspector, contrary to the regulations, inspected the Eightfourth before he had mustered it. In the inspection of the Sixth infantry the inspector, during themuster, ordered the men to advance one pace as thir names were called. The regulations only requile a man to answer to his name, come to

only requite a man to answer to his name, come to a "carry" ind then "order" arms. The innovation may be a god one to prevent one man from answering for abstaces, but a regulation is a regulation, you know! The Ninth regiment should practice the "stack arms" a little. If they do they may be able to do the thing better than they did at their inspection on Friday night.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott has been elected colonel of the Eighth regiment and Major Appleton heatenant colonel. Who will be the major now? That is the question.

It is said that Major General Shaler will next week issue an order for an election to fill the vacancy

It is said that Najor General Shaler will next week issue an order for an election to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of General Aspinwall in the Fourth brigade. When General Aspinwall's resignation was first nade known there was a host of candidates for the commandancy of the origade, but they have been gradually growing beautifully less, until now there are only two who have any chance whatever for the position. Colonel Lux, of the Eleventh regiment, who has done as much during his thirty odd years offerrice in the militia as any man in it, appears to bethe most formidable candidate, and his friends colend that he will be elected by a handsome majority, the officers of the brigade look simply to the candidates, qualifications. The Colonel's popularity is no confined or any means to his own regiment, and this quite probable that by the time the day for the eletion comes about he will find no opposition of any account to his walking over the course. A great day of care should always be taken by brigade officen to elect the right man as brigadier, and candidate military experience, and reward should prevail trainst every other consideration.

be taken by brigade officea to elegt the right man as brigadier, and candidate, midiary experience, and reward should prevail wainst every other consideration.

Company C, Fifty-sixth requent, is in rebellion. It must oney the colone. The numbers contend that one of their heutenants was thred from duty by the colonel because the subordate had opposed the commandant's election, so the company refuses to obey orders. Now who's p blame? In the first place, if the allegations against the colonel are true, a court of inquiry ought to have been called for, as it would have settled that part of the difficultif at the start. Secondly, the company, even if the different had been badly dealt with, placed itself trong on the record by its disobedience, and put it lift in the power of the colonel to make it suffer for k insubordination. It is to be hoped that General bodward, with his usual tact and discrimination, wit take this company's case in hand, and punish tery person in the affair who has acted as no good belief should act. Make an example to deter others for following the scandal. It is a grat pity that segond a regiment as the Fifty-sixth and so good alpmpany as company C should have given occasionfor the interference of the Major General.

The Eleventh regiment will be inspited this morning and the Seventh this alternod, at Tompkins square. There will no doubt be a lirge number of the irrends of the two commands it needs that is just now a question which the member has a lite given out from semi-official serces that all the regiments in the First division who fail to have present 300 men at inspection will belonsolidated. Won't there be a terrible time when hat comes to pass? What on earth will the member of the regiments in the First division who fail to have present 300 men at inspection will belonsolidated. Won't there be a terrible time when hat comes to pass? What on earth will the member of the regiments concerned do with their new fit dress uniforms? Will the general will be the present 300 men at inspect

The Expected Visit of Mr. Seward-Prepara tions to Receive Him-Seizure and Confiscation of a Vessel.

We are in the midst of not a little excitement over the expected visit to this capital of Mr. William H. Seward. The most extended preparations have been made for his safe conduct from Manzanilla to Mexico, men, horses and arms having been placed abundantly at his disposition. The opposition has not lost, nor will it lose, the least opportunity of attacking the government, attributing all sorts of unpatriotic motives as being at the foundation of the hospitalities which are about to be extended to the distinguished statesman. Attention is called to the impoverished treasury of the nation, declaring that its condition does not permit the government to commit the extravagance which is proposed, nor, conselering the condition, ought Mr. Seward to accept these hospitalities. The oppoon exhibits a marked weakness in reverting to such arguments and such occasions to fortify itself depreciate its successful opponent. Sevethe city papers have indulged in ral of Mr. Romero, whose friendship for Mr. Seward is supposed to be the cause of the latter being received and announced as the guest of the nation. The roads through which the latter must pass in reaching this city from Manzanlila, though considerably infested with bands of outlaws of the worst grade, will be made safe by the large and efficient body of troops which have already been distributed along the route, the result of which will probably that Mr. Seward will hardly experience in his own person the "peculiar institutions" of Mexico. One paper says:—"The government is preparing to give Mr. Seward, ex-Minister of State preparing to give Mr. Seward, ex-Minister of State of the great republic, a sumptions reception, and when mijery is wasting the nation its governors are lavishly expending the few dollars on hand in order to give, at a cost—not their own—a great importance to their hospitalities. It is not strange, then, that the employes are made to disgoge their salaries in order to pay the expenses of a demonstration in whith ministerial vanity shall be boastingly exhibited. Another issue, referring to the subject, says:—

Banquets, grand balls and solrees are to come off in Hanquets, grand balls and sources are to come on he spice of the most heartrending misery of employes who do not pertain to the Treasury Department and in the face of the unfortunate widows and other pensioners who have the misfortune to depend solely upon the government. It is very well that and illustrious hospitalities should be received by well that auch illustrious hospitalities should be received by a man of so high a position as that enjoyed by Mr. Seward in his own country and whose sympathy for our country has sometimes been manifested, but in this case the difference is very great, when out of respect to Mr. Seward it becomes necessary to sacrifice more than the ability of the people permits of. This is only vain ministerial ostentation. It is to be supposed that Mr. I have been a supposed that Mr. I have been a supposed that Mr. I have been a supposed to the North, even adopting the customs of our neighbors and rejecting those of poor Mexico—it is to be supposed, we say, that he does not satisfy his dealire to pay respect to Mr. Seward, not even expending upon him the last doilar of the nation. The public founds are this time in great danger. What good might follow if before Mr. Seward caches Mexico Mr. Komero were out of his house in San Juan de Lastran street?

Juan de Latran street?

The above are specimens of the attacks on Mr. Romero and the administration, and must entertain your readers. If Seward only knew that this entertainment with which he is threatened may bankrupt the nation, he might probably stay away. But no, he is coming, for on the morning of the day before yesterday, at three o'clock, ne landed safely at Manzanilla, so says the telegraph wire, and he is now innocently wending his way towards this capital.

at Manzanilia, so says the telegraph wire, and he is now innocently wending his way towards this capital.

Not a little excitement has been created in official circles by the news which has reached here of the appearance in the harbor of Acapulco of the W. L. Richardson, one of the vessels which it was supposed had been employed in some way by or under the orders of Piacido Vega. The latter ex-general has been supposed to have been attempting another revolution in Sinalca, and it has been rumored that the Richardson and two other vessels, the Harriman and the Palmer were bringing and seeking to land men, provisions and money for his expedition. On the appearance of the Richardson in the harbor the Custom House officers boarded and took possession of her. She was then confiscated, dismantled and her cargo and rigging soid at auction. Her crew, and passengers were turned over to Mr. Sutter, United States commercial agent at that port. A question has arisen between the Custom House authorities and Mr. Sutter which will require intervention from the authorities here before it will be settled. A board of medical men pronugned the House authorities and Mr. Sutter which will require intervention from the authorities here before it will be settled. A board of medical men pronounced the captain, Mr. Harloe, to be insane, and consequently not responsible for his acts. Two old rusty guns, customarily used on sailing vessels for signaling at sea, and a dozen and a half of pistols—the former without any ammunition—were the formidable weapons with which the Custom House officers profess to beheve Vega was to have disturbed the peace of the nation. The sacks of flour found on board were not considered as revolutionary in their tendency, and were sold at public auction on the public piaza of Acapulco.

General Cauto has arrived here under guard, and the press says he will be tried here soon. The opposition papers profess to disbelieve that anything

General Cauto has arrived here under guard, and the press says he will be trued here soon. The opposition papers profess to disbelieve that anything will result from such a trial as he may have other than acquittal. The public generally is puzzied in regard to Cauto and his assassination of Patoni and the delay of the authorities in trying him. On the 5th of this month a proposition to exempt the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, from the payment of certain duties was voted down.

Several bills proposing the protection of certain patents were also acted upon adversely.

Pardon of Two Revolutionists-Another Movement Against Juarez-Tone of the Press on the Condition of Mexico-Export of Treasure-Serious Disturbance.

President Juarez has granted a commutation of sentence in the case of Desiderio Diaz, the leader of the late revolution in favor of Porfirio Diaz, in Tlawas granted by the President in consideration of various circumstances, and particularly the fact that the accused was severely wounded in the successful attack made upon him and his followers.

Mr. José Maria del Rio has proposed George Pea-body as a correponding member of the Lancasterian Society of Mexico city.

A bill has been introduced in Congress proposing a further prorogation of the time during or within which creditors must present their claims against the treasury. The time mentioned in this bill is three months. Mr. Sanchez Azcona, who offered the bill, thought; proper, among other things. to say the following:-"I do not believe that any debtor has the right to fix a limit of this kind upon his creditors, but the good administration of the public treasury and other reasons of general conventence justify the measure adopted by the govern ment, which, in itself, if a bad one, we should not

make still worse."

The papers of Guadalajara publish a revolutionary plan and proclamation of one Pantaleon Moret, who styles himself General-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre. His plan has a character radically subversive, the first two articles of which are the follow-

Ing:—
ARTICLE 1. The so-called government of Benito Juarez is not recognized as the legitimate government of the country, ART, 2. The constitution or 1827 is not recognized made which he has pretended to rule the destinies of the republic, It is runored that Negrete lately made his appearance in Morelia.

which he has pretended to rule the destinies of the republic. It is rumored that Negrete lately made his appearance in Morelia.

Colonel Granadas, who will be remembered as having been associated with Placido Vega in the Sinalva revolution of a year since, is now enjoying full liberty in this capital. He was sentenced to four years of imprisonment and, having served one year of that period, was exiled to Monterey a few, months since, but is now enjoying entire freedom. Sanchez Ochoa is at liberty and speaks of going to the United States soon on a visit.

A most lamentable affair occurred recently in this city—viz, the accidental shooting and killing of Mr. Charles Carmona, the proprietor of the San Carlos Hotel in this city. Mr. Carlona was a Mexican and, following the American war of 1847, went to the United States with some officers of the army, where he lived for several years, and was favorably known in Washington and at West Point. His unimely death is regretted by a host of friends. The party who occasioned his death is in prison awaiting trial.

A recent issue of one of the city press makes the following comments upon the last news summary of the official paper of the government, which was sent abroad in English and Spanish by the last English steamer:—

Whoever may desire to be convinced that this most happy republic is enjoying everything let him read the semi-monthly review published by the Diarie of the government on the 28th of last month; no public disturbances in on issery; no discontent; no scandalous-violation of the federal compact; no awith offences against the freedom of elections; no great and most suspicious defalcations on the public revenues; no cries like this:—"Death to Juarez, and long live Porifico Diazi nothing of all this there is only great commercial and industrial activity, gigantic railroad and lelegraph companies, rabulous "Voundarasa" in the richest mine; goid, gold, gol

cal criminals were recently short.

One of the city press says, under the head of "Tenuantepec Railroad," before one year the wagon road will be finished, and before two years, the railroad, according to the Diarro Oncial, "we doubt this very much; communication by the Isthmus was

this very much; communication by the latinus was a dream.

In the year 1837 the first reconnoissance was made, and upon that all subsequent ones have been based. Later, a foreign company undertook the construction of the wagon road and the railroad. Then the Panama road made one across Teluantepec unimportant. The managers of the business then advised the State government that the wagon road was fuished, representing that the authorities might appoint an engineer to examine the work. The singueer was

named, he proceeded to the place designated, the American dollars were sounded, and at last he commenced his work. Finally news came from Minattian that the wagon road was finished and that a carriage had crossed the isthmus. This was not a lie, as a carriage, dismounted, had been carried across on mules. So it will this time, will it not?

A conducta arrived at Colima on the 11th of September from Guadalagars with \$472,000, and started on the following day for Manzanilla for shipment. Says the \$Globe:—"Poor country' in so much misery on the following day for Manzanilla for shipment. Says the Globe:—'Poor country! in so much misery and with so much money, which it exports to Europe. The most unfortunate part of it is that we Mexicans have to tend and guard it up to its shipment." The same paper has the following:—'Apprenension of José Desposorios.—This notorious criminal, who has committed so many robberies between Tiaxcala and Puebla, has finally been captured by the Prefect, at whom he fired with an Austrian pistol.'

The Periodica Oficial of the State of Hidalgo publishes the following.

In the district of Zagualinan that have been added to the state of the stat

lishes the following.

In the district of Zacualipan they have changed the prorder of the 26th of last month. A band of ten armed concealed themselves in one of the houses in front of Manuola 50th. Thomas Olivarez, Jeena Soils and oil while passing down the street, were fired upon by them former being killed and the laster badly wounded. The official communications which the government have roce on the street, which is the street of the allowed the confirm the above. Frivat ters confirm the above also, but make the matter more one. As above the confirm the above the first the detection of the above the confirmation of the street of the affair the detecting the public peace. We are walling for the detail the case, and only with to communicate that the affair not seem to have any political motive, but was proteaused by some personal dispute.

[From the Monitor.]

not seem to have any political motive, but was probably caused by some personal dispute.

[From the Monitor.]

The Opinion Nacional contradicts the statement as to the amount of soldiers who upbed the praiseworth government of the people of Paso del Norte. It says that between this figure and reality exist the small difference of 35,004, and accuses the Monitor of the error. Without straining we can prove to the Opinion by means of the confirmation of Genero, that he did not speak of a standing army. The latter states that the government is upheld by 50,000 bayonets, not speaking of the permanent corps kept in the larger clies. If there are not 50,000 bayonets, not speaking of the permanent corps kept in the larger which to-day could be useful in defence of the honor of Mexico Insulted by a small republic Gustemala, then the war proposition is extremely grawning the statement of the confirmation of Mexico Insulted by the small republic Gustemala, then the war proposition is extremely grawning the continuous of the confirmation of Mexico Insulted by the small republic Gustemala, then the war proposition is extremely grawning the confirmation of Mexico Insulted the confirmation of men a "standing army" it may call them national guard, safety guard, road guards, &c.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Reported Obstruction by a Vessel. Mr. Lange, the representative of the Suez Canal in England, refers to the report of a Liverpool firm, which stated that an Egyptian corvette had stuck fast in the canal. Mr. Lange explains that the corvette was proceeding for experimental purposes as to draught and speed, and the Canal Company have since been at work to remove irregularities. The result is that the navigation will be opened on the 17th November to all vessels, without distinction of nationality, provided that they do not draw more than twenty-four feet seven incres English.

The canal is consequently equal to twenty-six and a quarter English feet depth.

Mr. Lange's Second Letter Subjoined is the further communication of Mr. Lange regarding the prospect of the Suez Canal being available immediately after the opening for

LONDON, Oct. 11, 1869.

Sin—Will you permit me briefly to comment upon the following paragraph, which appeared in your (London Times) city article?

Letters from Alexandria.

the general purposes of commerce:-

(London Times) city article?

Letters from Alexandria of the 28th of September seem to indicate a diminution of confidence in the opening of the Sues Canal for immediate traffic. The inauguration on the 17th of November is fully looked for, and it is also expected that ships will then pass through from sea to sea, but there are persons who boldly assert that eighteen months will be required before the work will be in a condition for the regular operations of commerce. A Liverpool firm are alleged to have sent an agent expressly to survey and report, and according to his account the depth of water throughout the up a short distance and stuck fast, but in anticipation of such a mishap size had been sent stern foremost, and so came back without difficulty."

I quite share in the opinion von have expressed

came back without difficulty."

I quite share in the opinion you have expressed with reference to the abova viz., that in estimating the value of these views the failure of the many previous prognostications of difficulties must not be forgotten. The Egyptian corvette alluded to is none other than the Latif, armed with ten Armstrong guns and of 300 nominal horse power. The object of her presence on the canal was to make certain practical experiments anterior to the opening, and the result of which may not be devoid of interest to your readers:—

readiers:—

1. To ascertain the speed required to steer a vessel of the dimensions of the Lastif, so as to keep her course straight in navigating the canal. The experiments showed that this can be effected at a speed of 3.2 and 3.7 knots an hour.

2. It was further important to ascertain by practical trials the rate at which a vessel could proceed through the canal without disturbing the embankments. The result proved that at a speed of 5.4 and 6.4 knots an hour no harm is done to the banks.

without disturbing the embankments. The result proved that at a speed of 54 and 64 knots an hour no harm is done to the banks.

3. The last question to determine was the loss of speed incurred by a vessel navigating in the canal compared with the open sea, in smooth water. It was found that the loss of speed owing to the more confined water area of the canal amounted to one-fourth, using of course the same power in both cases.

appead owing to the more consined water area of the canal amounted to one-fourth, using of course the same power in both cases.

These are the results obtained from the exceptional mission of the Latit, and your correspondent was misinformed when he supposed that it was ever intended to take her through the canal, and the reason is obvious. At the period of these experiments, which were made on the lift of September, the filling of the Butter Lakes was not sufficiently advanced, and all the leading journals of this country announced that the harriers were only removed on the 28th of September—viz., seventeen days later than the Latif experiments; and M. de Lesseps, for whom the first passage through the canal was naturally reserved, passed from sea to sea in his steamer on the same day—viz., the 28th of September, the earliest period possible. It will be seen from the above that it could never have been intended for the Latif to perpetrate an impossibility; moreover, the statement than she stack fast is simply devoid of fruth, for she never grounded at all. Before concluding this letter I should wish to notice what has been alleged by the agent of the Liverpool firm sent expressly to survey and report, and whose report is that the water throughout the canal is very unequal. But the agent of the Liverpool firm sent expressly to survey and report, and whose report is that the water throughout the canal is very unequal. But the agent of the Liverpool firm sent expressly with a view to remove these nequalities and to obtain an equal depth that the Suez Canal Company are still at work. Were the depth uniform throughout there would be no occasion to wait for the opening tril the 17th of November by way should the canal area now.

sion to wait for the opening till the 17th of November, but we should declare the canal open now.

I beg to condign the official announcements made, viz., that the navigation of the Suez Canai shall be opened on the 17th of November to all vessels, without distinction of nationality, provided they do not draw more than twenty-four feet seven inches English, the canal being then (eight metres) equal to twenty-six and a haif English feet in depth.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant.

DANIEL A. LANGE.
Director and Representative of the Suez Canal Company.

A Matrimonial Union.

A Paris letter, in the Independance Beige, says:—
Communications from Egypt confirm the news, at first considered improbable, of M. de Lesseps' marriage. After the inauguration of the canal he will be united to a charming young lady from the colonies, twenty-two years of age. He is sixty-four; but there is no need to say how well he carries his age. His pressant fourneys may antifectify find, be shift. Incessant journeys prove sufficiently that possesses the vigor of youth. M. de Lesseps announced the approaching union, at an e-party, at the house of Voisin Bey.

A United States Representative at the Open ing of the Sucz Canal-Governor Seymour Recommended. NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Upon reading the well-timed article in your issue of to-day urging upon the President the selection of a proper representative of our government at the pening of the Suez Canal my thoughts involuntarily turned towards Governor Seymour as the one pre-eminently fitted for this distinguished honor. Let President Grant by all means tender him the appointment. Among all our prominent men there is not one more thoroughly qualified to represent us with distinguished dignity and ability among the greatness that will be there assembled—not one of whose participants will be more thoroughly or intelligently impued with the grand questions of commercial interest then and there celebrated, on an occasion marking a new era in the commerce of the world. Besides, the magnanimity of the appointment would be so touchingly and gracefully becoming to our great General, the receiver of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Calumnators have said he cannot rise to a magnanimous recognition of the just merits of a competitor. We know this is faise, and nothing would so much tend to prove it as the appointment suggested above to the American people and to the world. It is worthy of Graut. Let it be done. turned towards Governor Seymour as the one

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. OYER AND TERMINER-SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. -

1204, 1322, 1324, 1330, 1352, 1334, 1336, 1340.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Call of calendar at ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 3659, 3879, 3918, 3991, 4023, 4027, 4023, 4032, 4033, 4034, 4046, 4047. Part 2.—Before Judge Curus.—Call of calendar at ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 3090, 4048, 4050, 4053, 4054, 4055, 4056, 4057, 4058, 4054, 007, 4071, 4072.

CUBA.

The Spanish Press on the Foreign Press Correspondents—La Preusa Calling for the Expulsion of Some of Them—Spanish Ideas States-Spain and Secession to Use Up the Great Republic-The Power and Weakness of Spain-Arrival of Troops-The Insurrection in the Peninsula Declared Ended-Projected Reforms.

A certain dignified and highly conservative jour-nal, published in this city—one which believes in the existing order of things and deprecates changeof whose editor, it is said, "he shed tears when her most Catholic Majesty Isabella Segunda was compelled to flee from her home and throne of her anexercised in reference to the correspondents of foreign journals resident in this city. fortunates not to tell the truth as it is in the land of Don Quixote, not to see an early termination of the insurrection, not to give credit to Spanish justice, magnanimity and mercy while conuplating the manner in which the war is carried on in this island, constitute a crime, and La Prensa eems to think it is time notice was taken of it. Naturally the correspondence of the HERALD touchmg the possibilities of a war between the United States and Spain first attracts its attention, and second to this is a statement, in such correspondence, of the well known fact that the Captain General here is hampered and obstructed in his administration of the government by that same turbulent and unruly spirit which expelled from the Island the legitimate representative of Spanish authority in the person of General Duice. In reference to the war La Prensa states that it would not be popular with the Spanish residents of this island, and it claims at the same time that the Captain General has all necessary power to carry out his behests, and adds:-

The correspondent who denies these truths, and who, with the pions object, no doubt, of exciting against the good Spaniards of the Island of Cuba the odium of the least educated of the people of the United States, says to the contray and talks of the reported dangers which cliftens of that republic are in here in Cuba, has lost the right to remain among us as a friend or as a neutral and impartial foreign correspondent.

It is not my purpose, for it is not deemed neces sary, to reiterate the statements thus referred to and denied by La Prensa; as they are true or false they will stand or fall. My object is rather to place before the readers of the HERALD certain extracts from the editorial columns of this journal, written in connection with the aforementioned denials, as showing the prevalent idea of the relative power of the two countries and how possible it is that from so much ignorance a war may result. Says this paper:-

thrown into the face of the authorities the costs of the operation and the indispensable losses which the great republic would of necessity experience.

In the existing circumstances of the United States it would be more difficult for that Power to arm 100 ships of war and embark an expedition of \$0,000 soliciers, either enlisted or freedmen, than for Spain to arm fifty steamships which being to individuals, withdraw all her mercantile marine, send \$0,000 (Spanish soliders to reinforce the Antilles, and arm here all those who do not care to change their language, their laws and their faith.

We believe that the correspondents of the Angio-American press know very little of our character and resources, and consequently cannot comprehen all of strength and energy which is hid under this apparent weakness. For this reason they have loadered, at the cost of Spain, American vanity, and suppose us ignorant and badly informed when speaking of the relative power of the two nations. It seems that these correspondents do not consider that if they, by misfortune, should begin a war between Spain and the United States it would not be one of short duration, as in the Crimes or as those of fairly and Prussia, which we have seen in La past fifteen wars. A war between the American republic without the interventual proposed in the section and another antagonistical, God only knows; but it is possible to suppose that at the termination of a long war there would remain no real republican institutions.

This may be said to be disposing of the great

This may be said to be disposing of the great republic with celerity and with a vengeance. Touching the hidden strength and energy of Spain, perhaps the correspondents may be excused for not discovering them, as the veil of weakness, as exemplified in her treatment of the insurrection, is so entirely impenetrable.

It will thus be seen that even among the most intelligent of Spaniards the idea is entertained that Spain, torn by internal convulsions, with the fires of revolution burning all over her land, with Carlists, Isabellinos, republicans, the supporters of the regency, all mixed in one undistinguishable mass of war and tumult; with an insurrection in her chief colony and most important province, which after a year of effort she has done absolutely nothing to suppress—Spain, with her bankrupt treasury, obsuppress—Spain, with her bankrigh treasury, obtaining loans at such sacrifices as in themselves are ruinous, is capable and ready to enter upon and maintain a war with a nation admittedly one of the most powerful on earth, resting her hopes, perchance, on that wild chimera, a revivification of secession, which, at least, every American knows is as dead as that proverbial "herring which is red."

The concluding remarks of La Preusa are so characteristic of the Spanish people, they so show characteristic of the Spanish people, they so sh with what dignity Spaniards can accept t

Spain has made enormous sacrifices, lost one continent, but concluded the war with honor, and was content. A war with a great nation would cost us dear, as to morrow we may see; but we will leave it erect and with glory, and, if it costs us a piece of earth, we are able to select and colonize another, while our enemies have to suffer irreparable losses.

other, while our enemies have to sufer irreparable losses.

Quantum sufficit. We have nothing additional from the insurrection. A steamer with 1,000 troops arrived here yesterday, and another with about the same number to-day.

A review of the volunteers and the ceremony of blessing the banners of the respective battallous took place yesterday.

The Capitain General has received the following telegram, dated Madrid, the 16th, and signed Prim:—

At four o'clock to-day Valencia surrendered. The republican insurrection is completely ended in all the peninsula.

The Intendente, who holds a position similar to

can insurrection is completely ended in all the peninsula.

The Intendente, who holds a position similar to the Secretary of the Treasury, has proposed to the Captain General many retorms and economies which are of great importance and very necessary. He proposes to reduce the various staffs, from his legal advisers down. At the same time he states that in the Accountant General's office this cannot be done at present because the accounts are so far behind, He says that with the Bank of Havana there are unsettled accounts since 1864, numbering 2,423, though He says that with the Bank of Havana there are un-settled accounts since 1864, numbering 2,423, though it is proper to add that this is not the fault of the present Accountant General. The intendente ex-presses himself confident that with the assistance of the Captain General he shall be able to accomplish the reforms proposed, which, without doubt, are much needed.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Moses Wingate, of Haverhill, Mass., expects to be 100 years old to-day.

Catharine Beecher, the oldest of the race, is sixty-nine years old, and is single yet.

The colored citizens of San Francisco want their public schooling to come after dark. public schooling to come after dark.

The new Secretary of War is expected to take charge of the War Office November 1.

Georgia has a colored magistrate who recently adjourned his court until September 31.

A family of settlers in Texas took along the aged grandfather, to "open the cemetery with him." A marriage is on the tapis between Mr. Ferdinand

de Lesseps, of Suez celebrity, and a beautiful young Creole lady from Maurice. Creole lady from Maurice.

A colored justice of the peace in Jefferson county.
Florida, named Fembroke, grants divorces for the
very reasonable sum of five dollars.

Mr. Fay, an old settler of La Crosse, Wis., has set,
less cound the world in company with his

Providence was entivened the other evening by the sight of a young woman boxing the cars of her lover on the street because he had escorted another Generals Wade, Hampton and D. H. Hill are ne-gotiating for the purchase of the Charlotte (S. C.) Military Institute, to re-open it as a first class Southern institution.

The students of the University of Michigan have determined to have female lecturers this season, and have invited Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Stanton, Misa Field and G. F. Train.

A lady who wanted \$400 to complete the payment for a house recently purchased by her called at the White House on Wednesday and asked the President to advance the amount.

President Grant and General Sherman have announced their intention to be present at the reunion of the Army of Tennessee, which takes place in Louiseville, Ky., on the 17th and 18th of November.

it is rumored that Jeff. Davis is to become President of a life insurance company of Memphis, and to reside at Hernando, Miss. Felix Labouve, of Hernando, has subscribed \$1,000 for a fund to aid

him.

A majority of the Chinese women who now arrive at San Francisco are the wives of men aircady, established in the State, and bring with them their children and household goods, and settle down with their husbands to an honest nic.